

REPUBLICANS TO FIX COMMITTEES

Majority Party Arranges Plans for Control of the Legislation of the Senate and Will Force the Action of the House.

Republicans as responsible for the legislation of the session, will control the Legislature. This was decided upon at the meeting of the majority members last evening with the leaders of the party, and before the adjournment of the caucus plans were made which will lead to the carrying out of these ends.

Speaker Beckley, according to the present outlook, will remain undisturbed in his position, but he will be asked this morning to name the committees of the House along the lines fixed at the conference of last evening. The members then decided what places on committees are desired by them, and this list will be submitted to the Speaker this morning.

In the event that he refuses to appoint the committees as submitted, then a resolution embodying the names as arranged, and setting forth that the committees shall be so constituted, will be introduced and passed by the majority. This is entirely within the right of the House, for the provision that the speaker shall name the committees is only that, such shall be the order unless otherwise arranged. The passage of a resolution will change the rules and there will be no delay on the part of the majority in showing their strength.

BECKLEY RULES IN THE HOUSE

Speaker Beckley gave the House a taste of his quality at the afternoon session, and following as it did his declaration that he could not be removed from office in spite of the rules of the House, the exhibition gave promise that there will be some interesting times in the lower branch of the Legislature. Mr. Beckley will not resign, and acting it is alleged on the advice of his attorney, a former Republican leader, he will make such a fight as will give zest to the proceedings.

It is a question which session furnished the greatest sensation, for with the speech of the chairman in the morning and his action in refusing to entertain a motion to adjourn in the afternoon, making his choice between two motions offered and seconded, one by Harris and the other by Kuphea, there was an element of excitement during the entire day. The organization of the House was completed by the selection of the officers on the list, the voting demonstrating that the Republican members do not seem to comprehend the meaning of a caucus, for there was in only one instance the full strength polled for a candidate, in another a man who was turned down in caucus was elected on the floor, and in a third a Republican nominated an outsider.

The first sensation was sprung when the House was called to order and the minutes were read and translated. Immediately this was concluded, Speaker Beckley began to speak, and slowly and distinctly, acting as his own translator, he said:

"Yesterday when we convened I had the honor of your confidence in being elected Speaker of this House. Within the last twenty-four hours matters have changed somewhat. A few minutes previous to our coming together this morning I was approached by a committee from the Central Committee of the opposition party, who asked me to resign the Speakership in the interest of party harmony so far as the Republican party is concerned.

"In the interest of the people I was made Speaker of this House, and I have consulted with my colleagues, and in the words of the National Committee, I will stand pat by the people and the laws of the country. I advise you to let well enough alone.

"According to the law there can be no action by this body in any matter without my signature as Speaker. There is no parliamentary rule under which a Speaker can be removed after having been legally elected and no motion looking to that end will be entertained by this chair. Gentlemen, we will proceed with the election of vice-chairman."

As soon as he had finished his words, Chillingworth moved that the House take a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon, and this was done another caucus was held by the Republicans, though it was without effect.

When the afternoon session began, Speaker Beckley announced that the order of business was the completion of the organization of the House, and that it would at once proceed to the choosing of a vice-speaker. The Home Rule leaders showed a vigor which was surprising, and Kanoho got the floor

quickly, nominating David Kuphea. There seemed no Republican who had his mind made up and it looked as if there would be no opposition to the Home Ruler, but finally Nakaleka moved to adjourn. Speaker Beckley ruled this out of order and gave as his reason that some business must intervene between motions to adjourn under the rules. Harris then nominated Knudsen. The votes were counted by a committee consisting of Puaa and Lewis, and the result was Knudsen seventeen, Kuphea twelve, there being one member absent.

The result was announced and immediately Harris moved to adjourn. Speaker Beckley announced that he would not entertain the motion nor would he recognize any member for the purpose of a similar one, as he had ruled that adjournment having taken place once, there could be no similar action until the conclusion of the order of business. Harris appealed from this ruling, but Speaker Beckley would not recognize his right to the floor looking right through him and seeing Kanoho who nominated the Rev. Mr. Kekuewa for chaplain. Harris sat down and the business went on. There were other nominations and at once the election of Kekuewa was made unanimous.

This brought up the matter of the clerkship and Kanoho nominated W. H. Coney and Henry C. Vida presented the name of Solomon Meheula. Coney had withdrawn from the race at the majority caucus of the preceding evening and the result was foregone, the former clerk of the Home Rule house winning the place by twenty-six to three.

For interpreter Kanoho named W. J. Coelho and Knudsen, W. G. Sheldon. The latter was the choice of the Republican caucus, Coelho having been turned down by his supposed party and only getting his nomination from the Home Rule side. But five of the men who were present at the caucus violated the pledge and gave Coelho fifteen votes while Sheldon received only fourteen. The announcement of the result was received with applause from the gallery.

Kuphea named P. Maurice McMahon for stenographer, and the Republicans put up George F. Thellen. The latter got sixteen votes as against thirteen for the Home Ruler. From this time the elections went on rapidly, the only strict party vote being that given to Kaleo for sergeant-at-arms, he receiving nineteen as against ten for former speaker J. A. Akina. The full list of employees includes Mallo, messenger, and Kellias as janitor. The element of humor was introduced when Kanoho, calling in a loud voice for the newly elected messenger asked for the delivery of a note, and soon after while Mallo was waiting upon another member, Kanoho's pencil rapping stopped proceedings until he had been served.

Harris at once moved that further work of organization be postponed until this morning, and the motion was seconded, but the Speaker announced that the organization was complete and that there was now nothing but work in sight. He recognized Kuphea, who moved that a committee of three wait upon the Governor and the Senate and announce that the House was ready for business. Kumalee raised the point that Harris had a regular motion to adjourn but Beckley said that he would not recognize that motion, as the one of Kuphea was in line with public interest, and would mean that something might be done. He put the motion and it was simply snowed under by the House, whereupon Beckley recognized Harris for a motion to adjourn, which carried.

SENATE MAJORITY OPPOSES GAG RULE.

The Senate did a lively business at the morning session. There was a rush from the start at 10 o'clock until an adjournment was taken until afternoon, forty-five minutes later.

When the session was called to order by President Crabbe, Senators Paris, McCandless, Dickey, and Nakapahu were not in their places. McCandless came in during roll-call, and Dickey a few minutes later. Nakapahu was announced as ill, and Paris has not arrived in the city.

Chaplain Eszra opened with prayer, and roll-call followed. The minutes were read and adopted upon motion of Senator John T. Brown.

Senator Isenberg reported for the committee on accounts all the bills incurred at the special session. The total amount was \$349.75, of which \$237.50 went to the secretary. A Barnes, for expert work, was given \$110; John E. Bush got \$120, and others smaller amounts.

Senator Baldwin moved for an approval of the report, and suggested that as the parties to whom the bills were owing had already waited a long time, that a special appropriation bill be passed. Cecil Brown moved that the report be referred to a committee to draft a bill, and Baldwin suggested that Brown be made its chairman.

COST OF ISSUING FIRE CLAIMS BONDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19. To Governor Dole, Honolulu—Have speedy legislation appropriating twenty five thousand dollars subject to Governor's draft to defray expenses of the payment of fire claims, then ask Secretary Shaw how much to remit to him.

The bonds have been made payable at the Wells, Fargo Bank, New York. Arrangements are satisfactory. W. O. SMITH.

All arrangements for the fire claims bond issue have been made at Washington, according to the above cablegram received yesterday morning by Governor Dole from W. O. Smith. A speedy appropriation by the legislature of the sum of \$25,000 for the payment of the expenses of bond issue and payment of the million dollars appropriated by Congress is also urged in the cablegram sent by Mr. Smith, and Governor Dole will probably follow the suggestion in an early recommendation to the legislature.

W. O. Smith has probably interviewed the Secretary of the Treasury and the Interior, and the estimate is based on their views. The money will be required for the printing and floating of the bonds and for the payment of the expenses of sending a Treasury Agent from Washington to Honolulu with the million dollars voted by Congress.

HONDURAS CONGRESS SENDS SIERRA AGAINST BONILLA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Congress of Honduras has appointed Sierra, the hold-over President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces in a campaign against President-elect Bonilla, who has centered his forces at Amapala.



Bonilla, a comparatively young man, is described as one of the most daring and active of Central American revolutionists. After being defeated in an election for the presidency in 1891 he was driven from the country as a conspirator and took refuge in Nicaragua. Since then he has made numerous attempt by force of arms to regain the presidency and in the present case has secured a large number of Nicaraguan followers with whose help he expects to secure control of the country.

Senator Achi moved as an amendment that the report be referred to a committee to draft a bill for an appropriation to include expenses of both special and regular sessions. Baldwin accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted. The president appointed on the committee Senators Cecil Brown, Baldwin and Woods.

FOR GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

Cecil Brown then gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the establishment of a government depository, and read it by title.

Senator Baldwin stated that the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor had not seen him, and asked for a ruling as to whether its duties were finished. The chair ruled otherwise.

THE COUNTY BILL.

President Crabbe gave way to Senator C. Brown, who took the chair, and upon the floor Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce an act for counties in the Territory of Hawaii. He thereupon moved the suspension of the rules in order to introduce the bill. There being no objection, Crabbe read the title of the act prepared by the Republican Central Committee.

Senator C. Brown suggested that the bill would have to be read some time, and Senator Dickey moved that the rules be suspended and the bill be given its first reading by title. The act was thereupon read by title by Secretary Savidge.

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HOUSE PROVIDES FOR SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Three Battleships, One Armored Cruiser and a Flotilla of Submarines in the Bill.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House has passed the Naval Appropriation bill which provides for the construction of three battleships, an armored cruiser and five million dollars' worth of submarine torpedo boats.

Two Hundred Houses Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—In a fire at Pultovska, two hundred houses were burned and twelve persons lost their lives. Extreme cold weather interfered with the attempts of the firemen to subdue the flames. The origin of the disaster is unknown.

Tillman Stays in Jail.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The court has denied an application for bail in the case of Lieutenant Governor Tillman who shot and killed Editor Gonzales, a political opponent. Feeling against Tillman still runs high.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 19.—In a large fire here today three men were killed by the falling of a wall. The loss to property amounts to half a million dollars.

Encouraging Beet Sugar.

BOISE, Ia., Feb. 19.—The lower house of the Legislature has passed a bill granting a bounty of one cent per pound on beet sugar grown within the State.

Mitchell Won't Lecture.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—John Mitchell, the leader of the coal miners, has refused an offer of \$4000 to deliver a series of lectures in the Chautauqua circuit.

Venezuelan Claims.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Belgian representative has arrived to settle the Venezuelan claims in conjunction with Minister Bowen.

A New Commercial Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Negotiations have been opened for a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany.

A Marconi Newspaper.

(Associated Press Mail Special.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The Journal has the following from London: Passengers on the Atlantic transport steamship Minneapolis, which reached London to-day, enjoyed the distinction of being the first trans-Atlantic travelers to keep in touch with the world throughout the voyage.

They were the first contributors to and readers of the Intercontinental Wireless Daily, printed on the Minneapolis, which for five days kept in touch with the Cape Cod station. After that her wireless plant began to respond to the messages from Cornwall.

Varying phases of the Venezuelan question, the domestic troubles of European potentates, King Edward's illness, the contest for the Fair millions and the hurricane in the Society Islands were picked up and duly chronicled. The newspapers offered for sale by the English pilot were for the first time declined with disdain.

Diamonds in Meteoric Iron.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Some planet has hurled a diamond to the earth. This is a purely scientific deduction to account for the presence of what is certainly the rarest gem ever seen. It was placed on public exhibition to-day for the first time in the American Museum of Natural History.

This diamond came packed in a thick envelope of meteoric iron, some of which still surrounds it. It fell to the earth in Canyon Diablo, at the foot of Crater Mountain in Arizona. It is not a Kohinoor in size, but is of a purity and hardness never found in a stone taken from the finest mines of the earth.

Owned Dred Scott, Fugitive Slave.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), February 12.—Mrs. C. C. Chaffee, eighty-eight years old, died here yesterday. She was at one time the owner of Dred Scott, over whom the famous legal controversy was waged and which practically annulled the Missouri compromise. To Mrs. Chaffee had been left the slave by her first husband, Dr. Emerson of St. Louis, and she had practically given him his freedom after moving to this city to live.

FRIENDS OF THE PANAMA CANAL WIN A CAUCUS VICTORY FOR MEASURE

Seizure of Munitions of War Intended for Chinese Reformers in Doric's Cargo.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Republican Senate caucus has decided to give preference to the Panama canal route and will push the ratification of the treaty with the United States of Colombia. The influence of the administration in favor of the treaty is being strongly felt and it is not unlikely, despite the spirited opposition of Senator Morgan of Alabama, that the building of the canal will be assured at this session.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The authorities have seized a consignment of 50,000 percussion caps in the cargo of the steamship Doric and are looking for more war material. The caps are supposed to be for the Chinese reform party which is in the American and European markets for military supplies. The Chinese diplomatic and consular officials in this country are on the alert and will protest at any shipments which are contrary to the inhibitions of the neutrality laws.

CARACAS, Feb. 17.—President Castro has issued a decree levying an extra war tariff on thirty articles of imported merchandise to meet the expenses of crushing the Matos rebellion. Much dissatisfaction is expressed owing to the continuance of the high prices on the necessities of life caused by the blockade. The rebels are especially active near the capital and a force of five hundred troops have been sent to attack them.

PUERTO CABELLO, Feb. 17.—The German naval authorities have returned fifteen schooners captured from the Venezuelans during the blockade. Some of them were taken at anchor in the roadsteads and others were stopped while trying to run the blockade and enter La Guayra with provisions and military stores. Most of the Venezuelan vessels in coastwise and foreign commerce took refuge, during the naval investment, in neutral ports. These are now putting to sea again.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 17.—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in Cornell University and the hospital is full of patients. Three deaths occurred today. Eight hundred students have gone home. The severe cold weather continues and the sewer system of the campus and city is affected by it. The water supply comes from reservoirs under University control and has always been considered good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Extreme cold weather is reported throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. There is much suffering in all the large cities owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Production is still unable to keep up with the demand and the exhaustion of reserve supplies of coal makes the outlook gloomy. So far the winter has been the coldest in years.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17.—For the fifth time in the history of Southern California the citrus crop has been destroyed by frost. During the last ten days the mountains have been covered with snow and although the days are warm the thermometer has ranged low at night. Extraordinary efforts have been made to save the orange and lemon crops, but the injury is irreparable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—The conditions in Honduras are threatening and a revolution is likely to break out at any time. Admiral Coghlan's fleet has been sent to watch proceedings and protect the interests of the United States. A strong naval force will be kept on both sides of the disturbed area.

Trouble for the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Today the House rejected the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill which carries \$77,000,000. There is a strong objection to giving the Army an extraordinary sum at a time when the pacification of the Philippines is so far advanced as to call for but a small force in that quarter.

British Steamer Sunk.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 18.—The British steamer Kelvin inside has been sunk at Para and the captain and crew drowned. The Kelvin inside is a vessel of 2203 tons, which has been engaged in the meat trade between the Argentine republic and South Africa. She left Cape Town for Buenos Ayres on December 19.

Day Succeeds Shiras.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Justice Shiras of the Supreme Court retired today and was succeeded by Judge Day, of Canton, O., formerly Secretary of State. The ceremony of induction was impressive and was witnessed by a distinguished audience.

Electric Car Held Up.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 18.—An electric traction car running between Los Angeles and Pasadena was held up tonight by two highwaymen. Thirty-two passengers were lined up and robbed of \$300.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—A company was organized here to establish a wireless telegraph system from San Francisco to Hawaii. The machinery for equipment has been ordered.

JAMES R. GARFIELD THE NEW U. S. COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS



JAMES R. GARFIELD.

James R. Garfield, the new Commissioner of Corporations, is the second son of President Garfield, was born in Mentor, the little town in the neighborhood of Cleveland in which his father so long had his home, was graduated from Williams College, studied law in the city of New York, and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland in copartnership with his brother, Harry A. Garfield. Both the Garfields have long been interested in public affairs, and have been identified with all movements which look toward better government. Mr. James R. Garfield has been a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he rendered important service in securing the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices Act. A strong Republican by conviction and by party affiliation, Mr. Garfield has always placed principle above party, and has been a conspicuous example of rational and well-balanced independence.

MOMMSEN INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Mommson, the historian, has been injured in a cab accident.

Theodore Mommson was born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1817; studied law and theology at Kiel and was professor of Roman Law at Leipzig in 1848, but was dismissed for political reasons. He was called to Zurich in 1852, to Breslau in 1854 and to Berlin in 1858 as professor of Ancient History. His great work, Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, laid the foundation for the scientific study of Roman antiquities. The concluding volume of his Roman History, dealing with imperial Rome, will not appear until after his death.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The steamer Olive foundered at sea in a gale. Eighteen lives were lost.

VIENNA, Austria, February 17.—The Austrian and Russian governments will present an identical note to the Turkish government demanding reforms in Macedonia. The note is approved by all the powers except Germany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Secretary Root, of the war department, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator George Turner of Washington will constitute the American Alaskan boundary board, which will take up the matter of the disputed boundary with Canada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—On account of the opposition of Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama it is believed that it will be impossible to secure a ratification of the Panama canal treaty at this session of Congress. With this prospect in view negotiations are progressing for prolonging the option on the proposed route.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17.—The United States Venezuelan protocol has been agreed upon and signed. It provides for the appointment of a commission to settle the American claims, the commission to consist of one American and one Venezuelan. The commissioners are to meet in Caracas. In the event of their failure to agree the dispute is to be referred to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, for settlement.

LONDON, February 17.—As a result of the failure of Turkey to institute reforms in Macedonia, a congress of the European nations has been called to deal with the matter.

The calling of this congress is one of the most significant things that has happened in international matters for years. In some respects it overshadows in importance the Peace Congress at The Hague called at the request of the Czar. The last congress of nations to deal with the Turkish question was that held at Berlin following the Russo-Turkish war in 1878, when Lord Beaconsfield secured the island of Cyprus as security for Britain's expense in enforcing the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Feb. 18.—There have been a total of 121 deaths in the plague lazaretto. Unreported deaths have occurred outside.

PANAMA, Feb. 18.—The differences between the Central American Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala have been amicably settled.

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 18.—The local anarchist organization has developed a German citizen who has taken an oath to kill Kaiser Wilhelm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—The combination of Chicago packers has been enjoined against entering upon a combination contemplated in restraint of trade.

MANILA, P. I., Feb. 18.—In order to place Americans at the head of the Government, the Negros of Mindanao have consecrated Captain Pershing a Dato, or Governor.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS PREPARE THEIR PLANS FOR THE TERM OF WORK

Members of Lower House Choose Officials for the Session In Caucus.

When the Legislature meets at 10 o'clock this morning there will be many new faces and some old ones, many disappointments and some trouble over the settlement of the various places which are to be filled. The caucuses of the party last evening fixed the men who are to be chosen, but there is still the throbbing matter of committee places, and the outlook is that there will be some difficulty in arranging the various chairmanships to the satisfaction of the members.

The Senate is in excellent shape and the members in the city, meeting with the members of the Republican Executive Committee, had no trouble in settling upon the men who are to fill the various places in the gift of the upper house. The Senate, having its principal committees in shape, will lose no time in getting to work, and it is the expectation that business will be commenced at once. The message of Governor Dole has been prepared and it is the plan to send it to the two houses as soon as they convene. In this case it is more than likely that the county bill will be introduced and immediately sent to a committee, a translation of it being made or purchased, and then there will follow work of the kind which will mean that the Senate will be through its labors as soon as possible.

There will be no such quick work in the House, for the first thing after the receipt of the message of the Governor will be the adjournment until afternoon for the purpose of giving the Speaker time for the arranging of his committees. There will be held a caucus at which the various committee places will be decided. At least this is the plan, though to one who looks on, it may seem somewhat perfunctory as there will be little to be done, the Hawaiian members having agreed on everything in advance.

This was demonstrated yesterday when a caucus of the thirteen Hawaiian members of the House was held for the purpose of fixing up the slate of appointments. There was little trouble in arriving at a conclusion, and when the caucus met last evening there was less trouble in putting it through, for with thirteen votes to only seven from the other side the program was rushed along swimmingly. The recommendations of the Executive Committee of the party were received with scorn and only followed in the selection of a few men.

The question was raised as soon as the caucus was called to order and the first votes showed the solid quality of the majority as to the value of the caucus. It was held that a free caucus was one into which the members came with a disposition to treat matters as they came up with an open mind. It was developed, however, that the thirteen had banded themselves together to run the caucus, and it was reported the Legislature as well, having

DEATH OF A JAPANESE PRINCE AND STATESMAN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 18.—Prince Komatsu died today. He was a member of the Imperial family and has done distinguished service in many departments of public life. His last official appearance was as the representative of the Emperor at the coronation of King Edward. His son, who now becomes the head of the family, is a naval officer who was attached to the cruiser Naniwa at the time that vessel visited Honolulu in 1893 and afterwards took an active part in the war between China and Japan.

Germany Advises Turkey.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—Germany, though refusing to sign the identical note demanding reforms in Macedonia, is strongly urging the Porte to improve the methods of public administration in that province. The war feeling has somewhat abated in Bulgaria since the arrest of the revolutionary committees but the strain continues in Macedonia.

Cyclone at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Feb. 18.—In a cyclone which occurred here today many people were injured and great damage was done to property.

Brazilian Riots.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 18.—Election riots occurred today in which several people were killed.

Fraudulent Use of Mails.

TAMPA, Feb. 18.—Helen Wilmans has been indicted for the fraudulent use of the mails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Attorney General Knox cabled the Panama Canal Company that the United States will accept the company's offer to sell its interests in the Panama canal for \$40,000,000, subject to the ratification of the canal treaty now before the Senate.

REPORT OF LAND OFFICE Olaa Farmers Said to Be Doing Well.

Commissioner E. S. Boyd has sent to Governor Dole his report upon the lands of the Territory and his recommendations as to their future. The report is voluminous, and contains, besides, a general resume of the work of the land office, an account of the visit of Mr. Boyd to Washington, and his correspondence with the Secretary of the Interior relative to land matters and to the Kohala ditch bill.

Boyd's report shows that 6,599 acres were taken up in the Territory during the year under the right to purchase lease, while 136 acres were settled by homesteaders. Nearly all of this land was in Hilo, Puna, Kona, Kau, Kohala and Hamakua, and is an increase over the previous year.

In his report—Commissioner Boyd says:

Most of the lands taken up, as represented in above table, were in Olaa. The demand for homesteads in Olaa is surprising, and we are supplying the demand as fast as the nature of the land and roads will permit. And it is hoped that the remaining lots in this section will be opened up at an early day; in fact, it has been practically so decided.

The advent of the Hilo Railway in this region largely accounts for the demand, where heretofore transportation was a considerable item and sometimes an impossibility; which was largely responsible for the failure of former homesteaders, has now been practically eliminated, and attendant to the present progress shown by homesteaders in Olaa.

I have great faith that farming will be a success in this and adjacent tracts. The demand for homesteads in the other districts has been good, and in fact a marked increase of intending settlers desiring land is quite evident.

Several tracts of land in Puna, for which surveys have been completed during this period will be thrown open for settlement. There is quite a demand for land in Puna; lack of desirable land has been a set back, as it is well known that Puna is practically covered with Pahoehoe, and lots had to be laid out in pockets and to suit the conditions; to lay lots on Pahoehoe is simply waste of time and money.

In Hamakua and Kohala, 38 lots of Kaapahu, and remaining lots in Pohoehoe and Paaulo tract have been opened up for settlement during a month or so ago, and quite a few lots have been taken up.

Settlement in these districts must necessarily be slow, solely on account of lack of transportation facilities, and also the impression left upon intending settlers by the drought that very nearly destroyed all developments in these districts during the last two years, as it depends entirely on rain for its moisture. Disastrous fires occurred in the Hamakua forest from the middle of last year to and including the early part of January this year, and unfortunately it originated in the very middle of the drought; consequently, the undergrowth was very dry and inflammable, nothing could hinder its progress, though many attempts to check it were made, but such attempts were not successful until a good portion of the forest was burned.

Mr. Boyd refers also to the damage done in the Hamakua district through forest fires. He says that in Kona land transactions have decreased through lack of new surveys. There has been little land taken up on Maui, which is accounted for by the Commissioner by lack of roads. Mr. Boyd says that the opening of the Hauula tract on Oahu was a success, and also highly commends the Wahiawa farmers.

Kauai lands are mostly under lease, and Mr. Boyd thinks it a matter of congratulation that the land in Waioli in Hanalei has not been taken up, though opened. The right to purchase leases are reported to have been most popular.

Boyd also explains the lease of the land of Manuka, a 22,800 acre tract on Kau, for \$75 a year, which he says was for the purpose of protecting the forests. The land is described as simply barren lava waste. This is the transaction criticised by the Mitchell Commission.

Speaking further of the necessity for

MUST SEE KILAUEA Many Volcano Visitors Who Enjoyed Trip.

"A visitor to Hawaii who fails to see the volcano, misses one of the finest sights to be seen anywhere in the world," said Mr. C. F. Eggert, of the Eggert Shoe Company, of Seattle, who is now spending a few weeks enjoying the delights of our climate and scenery. "I came very near going away without visiting your greatest attraction, for the reason that I had heard that the trip was a very rough one, and that there was nothing at the end of it worth the seeing."

"But I fell into the hands of some good and disinterested friends who told me that by no means would I be treating myself fairly unless I visited Kilauea, and so I determined to risk all the horrible things that might befall one so bold as to venture forth in one of your inter-island steamers, and to say that I was glad that I went is but mildly expressing my delight. The ocean voyage was not more disagreeable than ocean travelling in general, and even if it had been I would have been more than repaid by what I saw at the volcano. It is a trip that no visitor to Hawaii should fail to take, and I shall ever hereafter be a more enthusiastic talker on the attractions of a visit to your beautiful Islands than I could have been had I not seen your volcano."

Mr. Eggert was warmly corroborated in his statements by Mr. H. Tuggy and Mr. Huggins, both of whom accompanied him on the trip to the volcano, while a number of other guests expressed regrets that evil reports had caused them to give up the idea of going to the volcano until now their time is too short. While a number of recent visitors will go back to the States and tell of their disappointment in Hawaii because they were dissuaded from visiting its greatest attraction, the gentlemen above quoted will be enthusiastic advocates of travel this way wherever they may go.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLIC. You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

opening lands, the Commissioner says:

It is a criticism sometimes made on work of this office that lands have been laid out in advance of the construction of roads, whereby smaller value attached to the land itself and the settler was hampered in the operations for lack of suitable roads, both of which statements are undeniably correct.

On the other hand, if such opening of lands were held back until suitable roads were completed, would cause an indefinite delay in land transactions, and the results so far achieved would not now be in evidence.

"This appropriation can only be expended as designated by the item, that is to say for 'Preliminary Roads and Trails.' We are about to construct some very necessary work during the coming year under this appropriation, and can only be temporary as the construction of suitable roads rests with the Superintendent of Public Works. However, we expect to relieve, as far as practicable, the situation for the time being until such time as the Department of Public Works can take the matter of road construction through homesteads in hand.

The problem which this office has to face is whether to delay indefinitely the opening of public lands until roads can be completed, or to meet the demand for lands by rougher immediate means of access, with the expectation that improved roads will follow the settlement of lands. I say, supply the demand as an initiative, and the rest will shape itself.

A list is also given of all lands sold or leased during the year, and the expenditures and receipts are set out. Reference is also made to the need for forest preservation.

Commissioner Boyd asks for an appropriation of \$33,120 for the next two years. He asks for an additional \$30,000, which includes \$2,000 for the expenses of the Commissioner's visit to Washington and \$15,000 for the fencing and maintenance of forest reservations. This latter item Boyd says is very necessary, as the forests are properly under the protection of the land office and money is required for their preservation.

HOW THE NEWSPAPERS HERALD KUHIO'S COMING Space-Writers Who Tell All They Know and a Great Deal More About Hawaii's Delegate in Congress.

Prince Cupid is attracting much attention from mainland newspaper writers. One of the current stories, given below, occurred simultaneously in the Oregonian, Philadelphia Press, and other leading journals:

Washington, Jan. 25.—Washington is soon to be visited by the Delegate-elect from the Territory of Hawaii, Prince "Cupid." The society devotees who worship anything that smacks of royalty, no matter how barbaric, are trying to strain their tongues to pronounce the delegate's real name, which is Jonah Kalaniana'ole. The hot polloi, among whom are those who will see that the delegate has a good time, will be content with the simpler title of Prince "Cupid."

One of the first cablegrams over the new Pacific cable announced that Prince "Cupid" was preparing to astonish Washington by appearing in regal style. The item stated that the Hawaiian Legislature would be asked to appropriate \$10,000 for the use of the Prince in maintaining a royal establishment and "cutting a swath." This has piqued the curiosity of the smart set, always on the look out for something new and outre. It is not at all probable that the Territorial Legislature will authorize such an expenditure, and if it does President Governor Dole will have sense enough to use his veto power.

Prince "Cupid" does not need this help to maintain himself in royal style, as he and his wife are wealthy. The present Delegate Wilcox does not take much stock in the report that Prince "Cupid" proposes to perpetuate the glories of the old Hawaiian monarchy in his capacity as representative of the Territory of Hawaii. The fact is that despite his royal birth Prince "Cupid" is a very democratic sort of fellow. He is fond of the good things of life and is lavish in the expenditure of his wealth, but at the same time he is not possessed of any Quixotic ideas of royal display. He is prepared to maintain an establishment in Washington that promises to become noted for fine entertaining, but the notion that he will establish a court and exact court etiquette will be dispelled. The prince has been democratic enough to accept republican conditions in Hawaii and looks on the monarchical glories as a thing of the past.

During the visits of Liliuokalani, when affairs were in a state of transition in Hawaii, and even after the Republic had been established, the dusky ex-monarch maintained many of the forms of her barbaric court during her travels and stay in this country. Her attendants always approached her with the strictest regard for court etiquette, but only those society faddists who are ready to kiss the hand of royalty paid any attention to these forms. Now when the ex-Queen comes to Washington she lives as an ordinary American. The title of "Your Majesty" is forgotten. Prince "Cupid" is an observing individual, and appreciates the danger of making himself ridiculous. He is not likely to repeat the performance of ex-Queen Lili, unless his head should be turned by a society clique who would make of him a social lion.

That Prince "Cupid" will have a good time during his official service in Washington goes without saying. He is a true "sport." He is a thorough

man of the world and exceedingly fond of all sports and games. He will be as great a "fan" at baseball games as Senator Gorman or as President Roosevelt and the British Ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, used to be before official dignity forbade their "rooting" for some favorite ball team. There is nothing in the calendar of sports that the Hawaiian delegate will not patronize.

PRINCE HANDY WITH HIS FISTS.

The Prince is amply able to take care of himself. He is a trained boxer and in his brief career so far has made an international reputation by the use of his fists. Three years ago he and his wife made a trip around the world. They visited Canada, England, Africa and went back home by way of Australia. This little tour cost them about \$42,000, but they got their money's worth. It was marked by two fist encounters in which the Prince came off first best. In Canada he was mistaken for a negro, something that is a deadly insult to the royal gentleman. A foolish Canadian referred to him as a "nigger" and Prince Cupid promptly responded with a straight from the shoulder blow. A pretty little fight ensued in which the Prince was getting the better of the insulter, when friends interfered. The fight ended, explanations were made and the two men became good friends.

On the same trip an Italian made a similar mistake and applied the opprobrious epithet whereupon Prince Cupid gave the descendant of the Caesars a trouncing. He found, as some of our naval officers did not long ago, that it is rather dangerous to get into a row in Italy. He was arrested, but upon the intercession of an American consul was released after paying a fine of \$500. The Southern Congressmen who are so sensitive on the race question are to be warned in advance that Prince Cupid is not a "black and tan," although he may not be a "lily white." His prowess in the use of his fists will impress this fact upon the Southern gentlemen.

MAY GIVE HAWAIIAN BANQUETS.

Prince Cupid has had his share of royal entertainments and in the old days participated in all the semi-barbaric festivities and ceremonies of his native isles. His wife is very fond of display and his ample fortune, which is reckoned at over half a million, has permitted him to indulge her tastes. If she cares to institute the Hawaiian banquet or "luau" in their Washington establishment she will be indulged and the social world will have its jaded appetite stimulated. The truth is that the Prince and his wife will be urged to give entertainments of this kind and they promise to become as popular as the hospitality of the former Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu. The delegate's little quota of flowers from the Botanical Gardens will hardly meet the demands of a Hawaiian feast and function, as wreaths of flowers in the greatest profusion are the feature of such affairs. The royal pair may, and no doubt will, introduce the strange food delicacies that have made the Hawaiian Islands celebrated.

Prince Cupid is now making a tour of the Hawaiian Islands in order to become acquainted with the needs of his people before coming to Washington. He is expected to arrive here shortly in order to familiarize himself with his duties as a territorial delegate before the meeting of the next Congress, when he takes his seat.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE ISSUE OF BONDS TO PAY BUBONIC PLAGUE CLAIMS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Congressman Edward La Rue Hamilton, a Republican member of the House Committee on Territories, introduced a bill today authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for an additional half million of dollars to settle the claims arising from bubonic plague fires.

CORTELYOU TAKES OATH. He Is Now a Member of United States Cabinet.

(Associated Press Cablegram.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Cortelyou, late Secretary to the President, took the oath today as Secretary of Commerce.



NEED OF NEW LEGISLATION Dole Would Save Work for Jury.

The report of Attorney General Dole of the work in his department up to January 1st, when his connection with the office was ended, has been submitted to Governor Dole.

Mr. Dole makes several important recommendations, one of which is that all officers of the government be bonded, the second to do away with a grand jury in the consideration of petty offenses. He refers also to the Osaki Mankichi case and to the great increase in the amount of crime in the Territory within the past eighteen months. Attention is paid also to the various embezzlements.

Referring to the need of new legislation Mr. Dole says:

"In this connection I again wish to recommend legislation which seems to me a matter of great public importance. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares that: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless upon presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' It has been settled by numerous judicial decisions that any offense which may or can be punished by loss of civil rights, or by imprisonment at hard labor for a term exceeding one year, is an infamous offense. Various offenses classed as misdemeanors under the Republic and Monarchy and ordinarily punished by a small fine or a short term of imprisonment, can, under our laws, be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years with loss of civil rights. This puts them beyond the jurisdiction of district magistrates. A boy who steals a pocketful of fruit or a handful of cigars, must either go unpunished and permitted to do so again and again with impunity until he is educated into the habits of a thief, or else he must be indicted by a grand jury and tried by a petit jury. Busy men who are public spirited enough to willingly sacrifice their time to the government when necessary, complain, and justly complain, that it is an imposition to be compelled to sit day after day and week after week, hearing these trivial cases. Yet, with the law as it now exists, there is no help for them. It is almost equally burdensome upon witnesses. It congests the court calendars in Honolulu, and even in other circuits, to such an extent that it is almost impossible for men litigating their civil rights on the law side of the court to obtain a hearing. It adds greatly to the burdens of the judiciary and the Attorney General's department, and it unnecessarily and largely increases the expenses of both of these departments. I believe it is also an injustice to a person accused of a minor offense to set this unwieldy and ponderous machinery in motion against him, when he might, at a comparatively small cost of time and trouble, have a prompt trial before a district magistrate, with the right of appeal to a jury if he desires it. It is furthermore an injustice from the fact that, as the law now stands, even though he is fined only a dollar or imprisoned only for a day, he can never vote or hold office unless he is pardoned by the Governor. I also believe that the public is better protected from crime where justice is speedy and sure and punishments are comparatively light, than where it is slow, expensive and uncertain, and the offender, if convicted is more severely dealt with. I recommend a careful revision by the legislature of the punishments prescribed for minor offenses. I made this recommendation two years ago. I believe the present legislature will be alive to the public necessity in this matter."

The other side of the story: Singleton—"What's that trouble, old man; you look all broke up." Wedery—"You would doubtless look broke up, too, if you had a mother-in-law like mine, and she—" Singleton—"Ha! The old, old story; she's coming to spend a few weeks with you, I suppose." Wedery (sighs)—"No; on the contrary, she has been with us two months, and today she was compelled to return home. She nursed my wife through a bad case of fever, took care of the baby, attended to the household duties, mended my clothes, and loaned me five dollars on three different occasions. Oh, I tell you, that woman is an earthly angel if there ever was one."—Ex.

Carelessness: Wiggle—"He has one foot in the grave already." Wiggle—"Why he looks young enough; explain yourself." Wiggle—"He left it in the Philippines."—Harvard Lampoon.

WORK FOR A COLLEGE Lahainaluna Out For Larger Field.

What shall be done with Lahainaluna Seminary is a question which promises to occupy the attention of the Legislature, and the outcome is to be watched with interest not only by the friends of that institution, but as well by people of Honolulu, for there promises to be a side issue in regard to it which will make the question a live one all the way.

Principal Reeves, of Lahainaluna, has evolved a plan for the remaking of the school, which has drawn to it many warm advocates. Taking up the act of 1890, which provides for an appropriation of \$15,000 for the first year, and thereafter of an increase of \$1,000 a year until a maximum of \$25,000 is reached from the national treasury, the advocates of the school have decided to ask the legislature to provide for the establishment in place of the old school of an agricultural college at Lahainaluna. For this purpose the standard of the school must be raised and the faculty placed at such a level as will make the college worthy of the name.

Samuel Keilinoi will make the fight for the improvement of the school, as he says there must be something done as the continuance of the institution on its present basis seems impossible and it should be made better. There is involved another question, as under the deed of gift the grounds are to revert to the estate of the donor, when they cease to be used for school purposes, and the water supply of Lahaina depends on the maintenance of the school there.

The project will meet with strong objections owing to the fact of the comparative isolation of Lahaina, when considered in connection with the capital. There is in no other territory an agricultural experiment station maintained apart from the agricultural college, and the object which is behind the general plan, in the opinion of many, is to have the experiment station taken away from Honolulu and placed in connection with the agricultural college, if one is established at Lahaina. This, in the opinion of many of those who have followed the interesting and valuable work of Director Smith, would be exceedingly detrimental to progress and might involve in the end its being transferred to the school, which would destroy its value in connection with federal government institutions.

There has been expressed the fear that there would be such an absorption, and the Live Stock Association has had the matter considered by a committee, with the result that the lawyers on it have decided that there need not be such diversion of funds. The members of the association feel however, that there could be no such establishment at Lahainaluna without endangering the work, and they will stand for an agricultural college here, if such can be secured.

There is now a committee of Oahu College trustees considering the question of incorporating this branch into the curriculum there, the fact that the school has the room, the dairy and the laboratory being strong points in favor of such a development. In case this is decided upon, the making of the school a recognized agricultural college, in the meaning of the federal statute, would bring into existence a free agricultural course, where the students would have the advantage of the nearness of the experiment station and the work done there would be of use to the school and vice versa.

Other suggestions are that the agricultural college be made a development of the high school or of the normal school, and all these suggestions will be threshed out before any final action is taken. The general sentiment is that the school or college should be here, instead of in one of the outlying towns of the Islands.



Differences Between Members of the Lower House Are Adjusted and Agreement Reached---Kumalae Will Be Speaker With New List of Officers and Combination Committees.

Speaker.....Jonah Kumalae
Vice Speaker.....Eric A. Knudson
Clerk.....Solomon Meheula
Interpreter.....W. G. Sheldon
Chaplain.....Rev. S. W. Kekuewa
Sergeant at Arms.....J. H. S. Kaleo
Messenger.....S. K. Maloi
Janitor.....Moses Kelliaa
Stenographer.....George P. Theilen

(From Thursday's Daily.)

PEACE, white winged and radiant, settled over the Republicans last night after four hours of hard work in joint caucus of the members of the Republican Committee, Senators and members of the House, and with the opening of the session of this morning there will remain no trace of the differences between the 13 and the 7, and the work of the session will go on with that speed and clarity which has been forecast in the preliminary caucuses.

The differences between the two camps in the majority party of the House found their maximum yesterday morning when the men who thought themselves flouted by the 13, joined with the Home Rulers and elected F. W. Beckley as chairman of the house. This was resented by the members who voted for Kumalae, the man nominated by the Republican caucus, they declaring that they would not again go into a caucus, and that they would act independently during the session.

This extreme view however gave way under the arguments in favor of peace and a modus was reached which will result this morning in the complete readjustment of the House. Speaker Beckley will resign, according to the outlook, this morning, and the House will then proceed to choose a personnel from among the members of the majority party. The names on the list show that there has been a general agreement for compromise between the members of the party, that the differences of the past have been forgotten, or forgiven, and that from this time there shall be only unity of purpose.

After the adjournment of the House, which took place as soon as the election of Speaker Beckley was accomplished, there were many excited meetings of members and leaders of the party. Kumalae was insisting that the action of the seven who voted for Beckley read them out of the party and was met by the reciting of precedents when party men refused to be bound by a caucus agreement, which was made use of by a majority of its members to come into it with a secret pact. This was denied by Kumalae, who insisted that his friends simply met to take stock of their strength, and that there was no agreement to stand together on any other point.

The Republican Executive Committee met at 1 o'clock in the afternoon but adjourned without action other than to call the meeting for the evening and to provide that it should be the especial care that the Kumalae men were invited and secured in attendance. Then there was a meeting of House, for the purpose of considering committee places, but there was not a sufficient attendance and by mutual consent the whole thing went over until the evening meeting.

At that time there was a full attendance of the members of the three sides to the council. When the meeting was called to order statements of the positions of the various parties to the House action were made. The good offices of the Republican Senators and the members of the Committee were used for the purpose of bringing together the members of the lower house and securing their adherence to a peace program. They were at this for two hours, and finally there was a decision that the past should be forgotten. Kumalae thought he should have an apology, but this was waived in the interest of peace.

The modus arranged, the Senators and committeemen retired and then the question of how to organize came up, and was fought out in a two-hours session. The slate was agreed upon, though not until there had been some rather spirited argument. As it is there will remain no trace of the temporary organization, as the new names will provide for all the places. There is no doubt felt but that Beckley will withdraw from the place, in the interest of harmony, though it is within the power of the majority to make the place vacant at any moment it may desire.

The next move will be the appointment of the committees, and this matter will be adjusted this morning when there will be a caucus of representatives of the two parties to the agreement in the House, and a member of the Republican Executive Committee. Kumalae will appear for the 13, Chillingworth for the 7 and J. A. Gilman for the committee. They will agree on the three Republican members for the various committees, and then the minority members will be named.

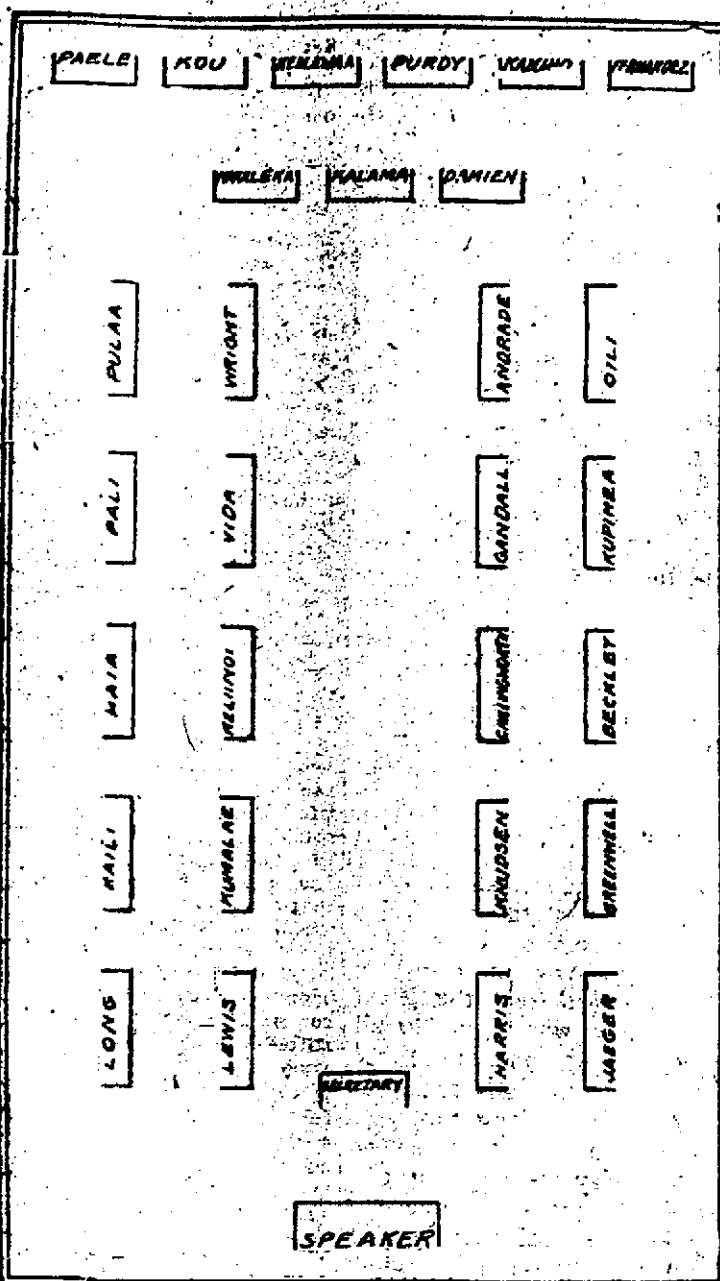
With these arrangements there will be actual peace and nothing more will remain but to get down to work.

A Blow at Smugglers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Attorney General Knox has decided that smuggled goods are undutiable with the addition of the forfeiture penalties. They must be retained by collectors of customs and sold at public auction. It is believed that this ruling will go far to stop evasions of the customs laws which are becoming numerous, especially in the matter of personal effects and ornaments. Diamond smuggling, particularly, is on the increase.

MANILA, Feb. 18.—Two American miners have been murdered by bolomen in Mindanao, where crimes of this nature are increasing. The two men were ambushed and frightfully mutilated. Several detachments of native constabulary commanded by American officers are in pursuit of the bolomen, who, at last accounts, were heading for the mountains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The extreme cold weather continues throughout the Eastern and Middle Western States. Much distress is reported in the East side tenements of this city owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Large sums are being spent by the charitable organizations in providing warm shelter, for not only the homeless poor but for those who are unable to get fuel for their rooms.



HOW THE MEMBERS ARE SEATED.

SECOND LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII MEETS BUT DOES NO WORK

(From Thursday's daily.)

With the exhibition of some feeling, as a result of the differences in caucus, the second Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii was organized, in a temporary fashion as to the House, yesterday morning and the two bodies adjourned for the purpose of completing arrangements for getting down to work today. There was really nothing done as the message of Governor Dole was not ready for transmission at once, and so the day's recess was had.

There were large attendances upon the opening, the House having the largest crowd, the small room of the Senate being crowded by those who wished to see the Republican majority get into working shape. There were no flowers, for the people of Hawaii do not yet come to the point of thus showing their appreciation of the men who have been elected to place. There were many congratulations, however, for the people of the city were out to greet old friends, and a holiday appearance was given to the two houses by the presence of many ladies.

The House furnished the sensation of the day. The seven members of the Republican caucus who had objected to the program of the thirteen, as shown in Tuesday night's meeting, joined with the Home Rulers and chose F. W. Beckley as speaker. There was, however, no chance to complete the organization, and the adjournment occurred within the hour of meeting. The Senate changed a few of its officials, but there were no formalities to get through with and so its closing gave the members of the upper body a chance to see the end of the first session of the lower one.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met promptly at ten and adjourned twenty minutes later until this morning at ten o'clock when the

Governor's message will be received and read.

All the members but Senator Paris were in their chairs when Senator Baldwin called the Senate to order as temporary chairman, and asked the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Ezera, to offer prayer. This was done in the native tongue and Senator Achi, then moved that William Savidge be chosen as temporary secretary which carried unanimously.

The chairman then announced that the election of permanent officers was next in order of business but before this was offered Senator C. Brown moved that as all members had presented credentials and been declared duly elected at the special session, that the formal examination of credentials at the regular session be suspended. Brown interpreted his own motion, and Achi then amended by including also a motion that the swearing in of members be passed, as all had been sworn before. This carried.

Achi then moved that the Senate proceed to the election of officers and Senator Isenberg offered a resolution naming the following which was adopted unanimously, it being seconded by Senator Kalanokalanui:

President, C. L. Crabbe.
Vice-President, John D. Paris.
Secretary, William Savidge.
Assistant Secretary, Noa W. Aluli.
Interpreter, John E. Bush.
Sergeant-at-Arms, William Holl Thorntom.
Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Ezera.
Messenger, David Kumu.
Janitor, Solomon Paawela.

Achi moved that the rules of 1901 be adopted for the present session, but before the motion could be put the chair asked that the newly elected officers first take their seats, and Senator Achi was chosen to conduct President Crabbe to the chair.

(Continued on page 3.)



JONAH KUMALAE, WHO WILL BE SPEAKER.

Why the Law Was Sustained on Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down a decision yesterday affirming the decree of the district court of Hawaii in dismissing the suit of W. C. Peacock and sixty other merchants of Hawaii against J. W. Pratt, assessor and collector of taxes for the division of Honolulu, as a test case on the validity of the Hawaiian income tax. This brings to an end the protracted struggle against the tax measure which was enacted by the Territorial Legislature in the spring session of 1901.

In 1896 the Legislature of the republic of Hawaii enacted a statute imposing an income tax of 1 per cent annually with the provision that incomes not exceeding \$2,000 should be exempt, while those not exceeding \$4,000 should be taxed only on the excess over \$2,000, and incomes exceeding \$4,000 should be assessed without exemption.

By the enactment of the Territorial Legislature in 1901 the old measure was radically changed. An income tax of 2 per cent was levied upon all incomes exceeding \$1,000. Besides this a 2 per cent tax was levied on the net profit of all corporations doing business in the Territory, no matter where they were created and organized.

Against this measure the aggregation of merchants carried their fight, claiming that it violated the Organic Act of the Territory and the constitution of the United States. The plaintiffs declare that the measure contained illegal discriminations, failed to exempt the salaries of judges and compelled tax payers to furnish evidence against themselves which might result in criminal prosecution.

JUDGE GILBERT'S SUMMARY.

When the case was carried to the Hawaiian district court a demurrer was interposed by the counsors for the government upon the ground that the complainants had an adequate remedy at law, since the disputed measure provided for a tax appeal court. The district court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the case. It was then appealed to the court of appellate jurisdiction now in session at San Francisco.

In his decision Judge Gilbert makes the following summary of the legal aspects of the question upon which he bases his deductions:

"The appellants in their bill claim that the income tax law of Hawaii violates both the Organic Act of the Territory and the constitution of the United States.

"The only restriction of the powers of the Territorial Legislature contained in the Organic Act is the provision that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. There is no express limitation of power in the matter of taxation."

In the case of Clinton vs. Englobecht it was said: "The theory upon which the various governments for portions of the territory of the United States have been organized has ever been that of leaving to the inhabitants all the powers of self-government consistent with the supremacy and supervision of national authority and with certain fundamental principles established by Congress."

It is urged that section 2 of the income tax law makes illegal discriminations in favor of private schools, colleges, commercial colleges, fraternal benefit societies and fire, life and marine insurance companies. But these corporations are all of a nature usually recognized as proper subjects of exemption from taxation, with the exception of insurance companies, and the act states the reason of their exemption.

ILLEGAL DISCRIMINATION.

It is claimed that the exemption of incomes to the extent of \$1000 is an illegal discrimination. The power of State Legislatures to grant reasonable exemptions from taxation is undisputed. It has been upheld on grounds of enlightened public policy, a public policy which seeks to exclude from taxation the living expenses of the average family and thus enable the poor man to escape becoming a public burden.

It rests upon the theory that the exemption results in ultimate benefit to the taxpayer, which compensates him for the additional burden of taxation which he is thereby called on to bear. It does not apply to corporations for the reason that they have no corresponding expense.

It is claimed that the act in question violates the fourth and fifth amendments in that it authorizes unreasonable search and seizure of private papers and compels the taxpayer in a criminal case to furnish evidence against himself. If the act authorizes unreasonable search or requires the production of evidence in violation of the amendments, the taxpayer may invoke the protection of those amendments whenever he shall be called upon to submit to the search or produce the evidence.

Thomas Lloyd, who has been in the office of Alexander & Baldwin in the city for many years, will leave in the steamer of Tuesday next for Kahului, where he will be come chief bookkeeper for the railroad.

D. L. Van Dine, the U. S. Entomologist, has gone to Makaweli to look over the agriculture of that district and to conduct spraying experiments in the citrus orchard of Aubrey Robinson. He will be absent about two weeks.

A Great Truth in Developing a Country.

"I have come to the Hawaiian Islands to see whether there is an opening here for a man who wants to engage in horticulture on the scale that a man of moderate means does on the mainland of the United States," said J. W. White of the State of Washington, to an Advertiser man yesterday. Mr. White reached this city on the steamer Mlowera, from Victoria, having come all that way to see for himself, and since then has been looking over the situation in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, with some favor so far as his own impressions of the dormant possibilities of the country are concerned, but with not a great lot of encouragement from some persons who seem to have qualified themselves for admission into the ancient and not honorable confraternity of "Knockers." Luckily, in this case, they had to do with a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and of more than ordinary perseverance, too, as is shown in his having come so far to see for himself. Mr. White has recognized that there are malcontents here, as elsewhere, and has further recognized that it is not malcontents who build up a country.

"I am a subscriber to the Chicago Inter-Ocean," the gentleman went on, and some time ago I read an article in that paper, written from Honolulu, which awakened my interest in the country, and in its possibilities for the growing of certain kinds of fruit that cannot be so successfully raised elsewhere, if a man could get hold of land on which to grow them in any feasible manner. I have been in the business of horticulture—well long enough to know something about it. I have made a study of it, in Washington, and have made a success. Still, I would better myself if I could.

"Let me say, at the start, that I do not altogether like the lease system. A man likes to feel that he owns his own land. And I am told here that fruits do not do as well as they should, nor as well as they have done in the past. There must be a reason for that. The soil is here, and the climate. The country has not gone backward in either of these things. And yet the Chinese vegetable gardens, say, do not seem to be as flourishing as they are in the neighborhood of Seattle. I am told, moreover, that the taro does not root so large here as it used to. Now, when a plant begins to fail in a given locality, the man who knows his business begins to look for the disease, some insect pest, generally, that is troubling that particular plant. Your Chinese gardener does not, because he does not understand such things, but my experience has been that plants do well when freed of their insect enemies, and I have spent a lot of time and thought at home combating these pests. The result has been that I have made something of a success at fruit raising."

"If there is trouble here, the thing to do is to find out what it is and fight it intelligently. Then, with a market for your produce, there is no reason why a small farmer and horticulturist should not do well here. I have only made a study of a small part of the Island of Oahu, as yet. It had been my intention, originally, to go to Hawaii, but I think I shall stay on this Island for a time—at least until I get an understanding of conditions as to land and as to horticultural possibilities. It seems to me that one of the needs is for a fleet of small, and fast steamers to the Sound ports. The next most important thing, after it has been demonstrated that small farming can be successfully carried on here, is to secure your market. Now bananas are worth from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a bunch in Seattle. They are shipped in there by train from San Francisco, and come, for the most part, from Central America. This trade could all be won by a superior article from the Islands. If they had some small and fast boats to carry the fruit to the northern market. The market is there, waiting. Cocoanuts are quoted in Seattle at 85 cents per dozen, jobbers price, and they also come by rail from San Francisco. All this trade could be done with the Islands direct, and there are other markets that your steamer connections would give. You could get the Sound produce in return, and get it cheaper than you get it now. Every producer is also a consumer, you know."

"I shall look into the possibilities of the country in the way of profitable production of many things that can be grown in the tropics, and will look especially into the matter of securing land for small farming. If home-seekers are to come here they must be able to find homes."

In that last sentence Mr. White has stated the whole position. The land is here for home-seekers. When a man has come as far as he has come, there must be intelligent direction in the matter of pointing out where the land is to be found. Vague and glittering generalities will not do for the actual settler. He knows what he wants, and he comes to seek it. If we have the thing sought, it must be the business of somebody to point it out, and not of everybody—for that is nobody. And where one man finds a home, others will follow. They must. In the matter of settlement of a region, nothing draws settlers so fast as settlers.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION. This successful
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Borlan, Joubert, Velpaud, and others, combined all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 maintains the world
renowned and well merited reputation for damage
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2 for purifying the blood,
cures, pimples, spots, blotches, and scaling
of the face, rheumatism, all diseases for which
it has been too much a fact to employ. It cures
various skin diseases, and restores youth and
run of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thereby
eliminates all poisons from the body.
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lessness, and all nervous consequences of
dissipation, worry, and overwork. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the overstrain, and loss of
long rest in the most healthful manner.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.
Price in England 3/- 6d. In order
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quired and of which the word **THERAPION**
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white letters on a red background to every
counting in the case of this Medicine.
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THE THIRD BURGLAR SENT UP

Twelve Years in Prison for Snow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Twelve years in Oahu Prison is the sentence which Grant Snow, the third of the burglar gang rounded up by the police, received yesterday. Both Tom Taylor and Roger James, the former serving a ten year sentence and the latter twelve years, were witnesses against their old pal, and it didn't take the jury long to turn in a verdict of guilty.

Snow was charged with robbing the house of "Russian Frank" of a bottle of whiskey, a bottle of wine and twenty-five dollars and both of his accomplices turned State's evidence and said on the stand that the defendant was the man who did the job. Snow denied the charges in toto when placed on the stand. He denied also that he had made a confession to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth as was testified to by that officer. He said that Chillingworth had agreed to put him on a sailing vessel and let him go, if he would confess, but he had refused. The jury was out but a few minutes before agreeing upon the verdict of guilty.

Snow then asked leave to make a statement in his own behalf. He said that he had come to Honolulu but a few months ago from Australia with the intention of settling here. He said further that he was thirty-three years of age, and had traveled in many states, but was never in trouble before. He said also he had married since coming here, and a heavy sentence would be a hardship upon his wife. He promised that if the court would be lenient he would never get into trouble again, saying that he realized burglary to be a very bad crime.

"It seems to me most remarkable," said Judge De Bolt in passing sentence, "that in a small community such as Honolulu is—only 40,000 inhabitants—there should be at one term of court eight or ten charges of burglary. Look over the criminal docket of many cities of from 200,000 to 300,000 population, and you will not find such a list of the graver offenses as there are here."

"It has come to the point, where the community must act in self-defense—burglary is an awful crime, a most detestable crime. Think of the individual in his home, disarmed by sleep, to be suddenly awakened and confronted while in a defenseless condition, with a burglar at his bedside ready to take his property, and prepared to take life if necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose."

Judge De Bolt stated that the object of punishment was not revenge but to reform the criminal, and to deter others from like offenses. If light punishment did not have the desired effect then heavier sentences must be inflicted. "Something has got to be done to stop the commission of grave offenses," said the court. "There is no way to accomplish the prevention of crime except to protect ourselves and the court would be remiss in its duty if it did not properly punish law-breakers who have been found guilty in such a way as to be a warning to others. It is the sentence of the court that you be imprisoned in Oahu Prison for the term of twelve years and that you pay the costs of this prosecution."

JAP IS PUNISHED.

Imoto Kitchiro was found guilty of illicit distilling yesterday and sentenced by Judge De Bolt to prison for a term of three months and to pay a fine of \$400. Kitchiro ran a big okolehao still on the other side of the island. He claimed however that he had nothing to do with it but was simply sleeping there when arrested. Frank Andrade defended and E. C. Peters represented the Territory.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED

The indictment found against John Brown and Samuel E. Thomas for burglary was quashed yesterday by Judge De Bolt because it failed to set out the date of the alleged crime. A. Lindsay appeared for defense.

BEFORE JUDGE GEAR

Judge Gear took under advisement the case of the 11 Brown minors vs. C. A. Brown and J. A. M. Brown. The case of Hind vs. Low on motion to appoint a receiver was also argued and submitted. A decision is promised for next week.

DIVORCE GRANTED

Judge De Bolt granted a divorce yesterday to Hattie Gallagher from Ben Gallagher on the grounds of cruelty and desertion. She is to receive \$25 a month alimony. The plaintiff asked that her husband be committed to prison for four days after their marriage.

CROSS WINS THE MARCONI SUIT

The jury in the Marconi case was instructed and returned a verdict after a week's trial. The arguments consumed all the afternoon. Mr. McGowan closing in the evening.

Judge De Bolt found the jury to find for the plaintiff in the full amount of \$75,000. If at all.

Two hours later the jury reported that they had agreed to a verdict and did not believe they would be able to do so. They asked that the instructions be again read which was done. The jury stood eight to four at that time.

At 11:15 the jury came in with a verdict for F. J. Cross the defendant.

THE THIRD OF THE MISSING FLORENCE

There Will Be Life Long Mourning in Many Homes for the Victims of the Sea.



The last photograph of Captain Spicer, of the Florence, taken with his little girl.

In all human probability, the ship Florence, now 71 days out from Tacoma with coal for this port, will never be heard from again, until somewhere some wreckage washes ashore or is picked up at sea, giving a clue to the fate of the men who went down in her. This probability gives a sad interest to the photograph presented here, the last picture known to have been taken of Captain Spicer, commander of the missing vessel. It was taken, as can be seen, with his baby girl on his shoulder—the baby girl who will have for her legacy the mourning for the fate of a father.

KIHEI IS IN FINE CONDITION

(From Thursday's daily)

Plans were reported to the meeting of the stockholders of the Kihei Plantation yesterday looking to the placing of the plantation on a dividend paying basis very soon, by the wiping out of the debt of the corporation through the sale of the highlands, which are not now available, and the application of the price to the wiping out of the overdrafts.

The meeting was a largely attended one, and there was the best of feeling displayed during its progress. The reports were read, and each in turn showed a creditable condition of affairs on the plantation. All the old officers were reelected, as follows: H. P. Baldwin, president, David Kawanakoa, vice president, L. A. Thurston, secretary, J. P. Cooke, treasurer, and J. H. Super, auditor.

The directors reported that during the year past there had been considerable negotiation looking to a consolidation of the Hawaiian Commercial, Pala, Haiku, and Kihei plantations, but no conclusion had been reached, owing to the inability of the owners of the estates to arrive at a satisfactory basis of valuation. Later there had been a plan for the combining of Pala, Haiku and Kihei, and this, after much thought, had been resolved into a plan for the sale by Kihei outright of a tract of 5,000 acres of land lying above the 450-foot level, together with the right of the plantation to the two-ninths of the water of the yet unconstructed ditch from the Koolau side of the island for the sum of \$500,000. In addition the plantation would receive the surplus water from the Pala and Haiku ditches at a nominal price.

If this conclusion is reached the receipt of the sum named would cancel the entire debt of the corporation and leave it with a credit in the hands of the agents and as well reduce its expense by a sum nearly \$300,000 a year. It will also give to the estate ditch water at a cost of from one-third to one-half that of pumping for from four to six months of the year. The lands which are proposed to be sold cost the corporation \$100 an acre so that there will be no loss upon the sale, but the portion of the estate which is not used will be disposed.

The decrease of acreage would leave to Kihei 4,500 acres of land capable of producing from 7,000 to 12,000 tons of sugar in the year. If the plan goes through there will be a completion of the Koolau ditch on behalf of the Pala and Haiku plantations and this water

will be used on the highlands of the present Kihei property. This proposition has been approved by the Kihei directors and submitted to those of the two other plantations named. A large majority of the stock in the latter plantations is in favor of the carrying out of the plans, but before final action is taken there are being made exact surveys to ascertain the available cane lands in the tract to be sold. No objection was made by any of the Kihei stock but strong approval was made by many of those present, as the prospect is that this may result in placing the estate on a dividend paying basis by next year.

The financial report shows that the operating expenses were \$360,832.27, while the receipts were \$275,008.08. A number of economies have been introduced, however, including those of oil service. The ditches have been completed at comparatively low cost, and the outlook for good crops is shown in the following sections of Manager Scott's report:

"We cut about 1,000 acres of cane, from which we obtained 6,853 tons of sugar, carrying over 50 acres plant and 40 acres ratoon cane to be ground with 1903 crop."

"The heavy plant cane at Camp No. 3, which was planted so late in the spring of 1901, yielded well, as will be seen from the following: From 223 acres cut in May and early part of June we got 42.6 tons per acre from 289 acres cut in September 66,444 tons per acre, and from 111.85 acres cut in October and November, 76 tons per acre. Most of this cane was harvested at from 15 to 16 months old. Had this cane been planted in proper season and with usual attention, the yield per acre should have been very much higher."

"The cane was unripe but it averaged about 8 1/2 tons of cane to the ton of sugar. If it had been ripe 7 1/2 tons of cane would have made a ton of sugar. This year we have planted 618 acres which, with 434 acres of ratoons, and the 90 acres carried over from the 1902 crop, make a total of 1,142 acres to be milled for 1903 crop. From this area we had looked for a 1,000 ton crop until the 'Leaf Hopper' pest was discovered on the plantation, and which did considerable damage to our growing cane, and the exceptional large number of our cane tasselling this winter, causing our estimate to be reduced to 6,260 tons of sugar."

Mother—"You naughty boy! You've been fighting Little son—"No, mother." Mother—"How did your clothes get torn and your face get scratched?" Little son—"I was trying to keep a bad boy from hurting a good little boy." Mother—"That was noble. Who was the good little boy?" Little son—"Me."—Pittsburg Bulletin

Doctor—"Have you heard of Mr. Blank's death?" Friend—"No. Anybody sure he's dead?" Doctor—"Positive. I treated him myself."—Chicago Daily News

CRIME HAS NO SUCCESS

Three New Burg- lars Are Sent to Prison.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday was another bad day for criminals in the first circuit court. George Summers, convicted of burglary in the first degree, received a ten years' sentence, and two Chinese were each given three years for attempted burglary.

Summers is the man who attempted to rob the Scott residence in Manoa valley, and who was caught in the act by Sheriff Chillingworth.

Joe, a Porto Rican boy, was the principal witness against Summers. He testified that he became acquainted with Summers while both were in Oahu prison together. The day before the burglary the defendant came to him, and asked his assistance in the robbery of a certain residence in Manoa valley. He consented and thereupon informed Chillingworth of the contemplated crime. The officer then went to Mr. Scott and informed him of the proposed robbery of his residence, then got the keys and with Officer Rehear concealed himself in the house to await the coming of the burglar. Promptly on time Summers appeared with the Porto Rican, and as he entered the house was met with a blow from a bludgeon in the hands of the sheriff. There was no defense put in, simply a request for an instruction that robbery, where there had been previous knowledge of the crime, constituted no offense. This instruction Judge De Bolt refused, and a verdict of guilty was returned immediately. Summers was sentenced to prison for a term of ten years.

CHINESE BURGLARS.

The burglary committed by the Chinese had considerable of the same elements as that charged against Summers, which the attorney for the Chinese, F. M. Brooks, referred to as an "opera bouffe" crime. Kong Chee and Tai Sing were alleged to have attempted to rob a tailor shop on Beretania street. Again Sheriff Chillingworth had received advance notice of the contemplated crime, and caught the two Chinese as they were boring holes in the door. Both were placed under arrest. The principal witness testified that the men had come to him and asked to get them a hack and told him of the intended robbery, whereat he informed the police. The defendants told an improbable story in defense. They claimed that they had been to the Chinese theater with this witness and remained until twelve at night, when they repaired to an opium joint. Later they were invited by the witness to his home, and when they arrived at the tailor shop were told that he had lost the key. He produced a brace and bit, however, and said he would have to saw out the lock. They denied all complicity with the crime. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and each of the men was sentenced to prison for a term of three years. One of them offered to go back to China if permitted to do so, but Judge De Bolt stated that he had no authority to allow this.

ANOTHER BURGLAR CASE.

The third burglary trial was started immediately upon the conclusion of the Chinese case. Samuel Lee Thomas, alias Henry Williams, is charged with John Brown with the burglary of the residence of Admiral Beckley in Waikiki. The trial was not finished yesterday.

CIVIL CALENDAR.

Motion for a new trial has been made in the case of Antone Bright vs. D. Kawanakoa.

Judge Robinson directed a verdict for defendant yesterday in the case of E. Hoffschlager & Co. vs. G. C. Akina, et al. Plaintiffs sued for \$481.56 on a claim alleged to have been assigned to them. Defendant denied individual liability for the Lock Sing Tong Society which contracted the debt.

Permission was given by Judge Robinson to amend the complaint in Chang You vs. Ching Hong Cho.

Motion for default is made in the case of S. Ozaki vs. Hawaii Land Co.

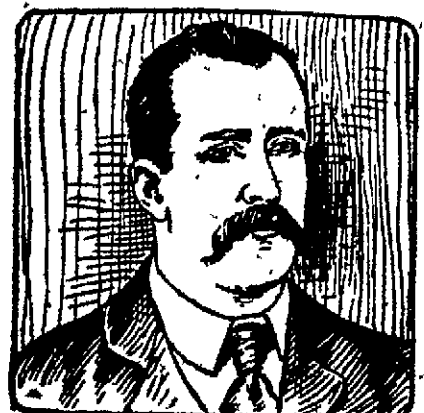
The case of D. W. Anderson vs. Robert Grieve Publishing Co., has been dismissed.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following: Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expose the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during the full and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Remson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph.

"I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated, or when you are bilious or have sick headache. They cure quickly.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

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recommend

Dr. Bigelow's
ANTISEPTIC

SKIN SOAP

as the best soap for medi-
cinal and toilet use.

TRY IT

Per cake, 25c.
Per box, 50c.

Hollister Drug COMPANY.

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NEW YORK to HONOLULU
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
37 N. 5th St., Boston.
or C. BREWER & CO.,
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Sunday Advertiser

For Washington's Birthday.

Monday, February 22d, has been decided upon by the banks of the city for the celebration of the Territorial holiday, Washington's Birthday. The holiday this year falls upon Sunday and the intention is to make the day one of general celebration. It is considered probable that the legislature will close that day, and that the departments will celebrate the occasion at the same time.

FOOD NOT ALL
Food is not all the thin man needs. Maybe he's sick. You can't make him eat by bringing him food. But Scott's Emulsion can make him eat. That Emulsion gives a man appetite and feeds him both. It brings back lost flesh.
No trouble about digestion. The weakest stomach can digest Scott's Emulsion. It tastes good, too. Scott's Emulsion paves the way for other food. When wasted and weakened by long illness it gives strength and appetite that ordinary food cannot give. Not only food—medicine, too—Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil.
We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.
German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.
The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.
General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.
Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.
Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL \$500,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Chas. M. Cooke President
F. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.
Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pamphlets, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATCHES
The Timekeeping Kind
We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for
\$50.00.
Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.
For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at
\$50.00.
H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.
ENGRAVINGS
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF JANUARY

Temperature mean for the month, 69.8; normal, 70.2; average daily maximum, 75.5; average daily minimum, 63.5; mean daily range, 12.0; greatest daily range, 19.0; least daily range, 5 degrees; highest temperature, 78; lowest, 56. Barometer average, 30.020; normal, 29.985; highest, 30.22, on the 30th; lowest, 29.72, on the 8th; greatest 24-hour change, .17; "lows" passed the point 7th, 26th; "highs" 4th, 21st and 30th. Relative humidity average, 73.8; normal, 77.0; mean dew point, 60.5; normal, 62.5; mean absolute moisture, 5.89 grains per cubic foot of air; normal, 6.27. There was again an unusual period of low dew point at the end of the month. Dew on grass, 12 mornings. Rainfall, 4.05 inches, normal 3.10; rain record days, 12; normal, 18; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.65, 11th; total at Luakaha, 9.64, normal, 9.15; Kapiolani Park, 2.30; normal, 2.00. The artesian well level rose during the month from 34.57 to 35.06 feet above mean sea level. January 31, 1902 it stood at 33.95. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 9.74, the assumed annual mean being 10.00 feet above datum. For January, 1902, the figure was 9.90. Trade wind days, 15 (5 NNE); normal, 14; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.1. Average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 4.5; normal, 4.4. Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal, Hilo, 65 per cent; Hamakua, 160; North Kohala, 70; Waimea, 170; Kona, 140; Kau, 50; Puna, 50; Maui, S. E. exposures, 100; N-ditto, 200 and over; Oahu, about 100; Kauai, 55. The heaviest rainfall for the month was 20.52; Puuhoua (Nahiku, 1850 feet, not yet heard from); heaviest 24-hour rainfall, 6.94, Nahiku, 850 feet, 13th.			
MEAN TEMPERATURE TABLE.			
	Elev.	Mean	Cor.
Pepeekeo	100	75.4	66.3
Waimea	2730	73.6	53.6
Kohala	521	70.1	62.9
Waikaloa	2700	70.6	53.6
U. S. Mag. St.	50	77.5	61.6
U. S. Ex. Sta.	350	76.3	64.5
Tantalus	1725	71.1	59.3
Hilo	40	80.2	64.0
Kohala, Bond, dew point, 61; relative humidity, 77; U. S. Magnetic Station, 61.0 and 75. The month was characterized by two principal storms, the rains of the 11th from S. E. and the rain of the 27th followed by a northerly gale. The coincidence of these with corresponding storms in the previous month is worth noting. Heavy surf on Hawaii windward coast, 1st to 6th, 9th, and 27th to 31st. Earthquake noted at Hilo, Waimea and Kohala on the 3d between 7:20 and 7:25 a. m. Solar haze and afterglow occasionally remarked. No lightning noted.			
CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.			
RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1903.			
Stations—	Hawaii.	Hilo.	
Waikaloa	50	3.39	
Hilo (town)	100	4.46	
Kaunama	1250		
Pepeekeo	100	7.14	
Hakalau	200	8.88	
Honohina	300	10.87	
Puuhoua	1050	20.52	
Laupahoehoe	500	13.76	
Ookala	400	11.34	
Hamakua.			
Kukui	250	12.96	
Paaulo	300	11.42	
Paauhau	300	8.42	
Honokaa (Mill)	425	9.07	
Honokaa (Meinicke)	1100		
Kukuihaele	700	11.44	
Kohala.			
Niuli	200		
Kohala (Mission)	521		
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	270		
Hawi Mill	700		
Puakea Ranch	600		
Puuhoe Ranch	1847		
Waimea	2720		
Kona.			
Holualoa	1350		
Kealahou	1580		
Napoopoo	25		
Hoopuloa	1650		
Hoopuloa	2500		
Kau.			
Kahuku Ranch	1680		
Honapo	15		
Nalehu	650		
Elliea	310		
Pahala	850		
Volcano House	4000		
Puna.			
Olaa (Mt. View)	1690		
Olaa (Plantation)			
Kapoho	110		
Puhoia	600		
MAUI.			
Lahaina	40		
Waipae Ranch	700		
Kaupo (Mokulau)	285		
Kipahulu	308		
Hana			
Nahiku, 1st-20th,			
Nahiku	1600		
Haiku	700		
Kula (Erehwon)	4500		
Kula (Waikaloa)	2700		
Puomalei	1400		
Pala	180		
Haleakala Ranch	2000		
Wailuku	250		
OAHU.			
Punahou (W. Bureau)	47		
Kulakohua (Castle)	50		
Makiki Reservoir	120		
U. S. Naval Station	6		
Kapiolani Park	10		
College Hills	175		
Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy)	285		
Manoa (Rhodes' Gardens)	360		
Insane Asylum	30		
Kamehameha Schools	75		
Kalihi-uka	485		
Nuuanu (Hall)	80		
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250		
Nuuanu (Elec. Station)	405		
Nuuanu (Luakaha)	850		
U. S. Experiment Station	350		
Lanikai (Nahulu)	1150		
Tantalus Heights (Frear)	1360		
Waimanalo	300		
Kaneohe	100		
Maunawili	300		
Ahihimanu	350		
Kahuku	25		
Wailua	37		
Wahiawa	900		
Ewa Plantation	60		
U. S. Magnetic Station	45		
Waipahu	200		
Moanalua	15		
KAUAI.			
Lihue (Grove Farm)	200		
Lihue (Mokooka)	300		
Lihue (Kauka)	1000		
Kealia	15		
Kilauea Plantation	325		
Hanalet	10		
Wailoi	10		
Haena	15		
Wailua	32		
Eleele	150		
Wailua Mt.	3000		
McBryde	850		
Lawai (Gov. Road)	450		
Lawai, West	225		
Lawai, East	800		
Koloa	100		
DELAYED REPORTS.			
(December.)			
Wailua (Oahu)	10.15		
Hawi (Kohala)	13.91		
Laupahoehoe	27.20		
Waipae	4.99		
Nahiku	1600		
	44.31		
CURTIS J. LYONS, Territorial Meteorologist.			

JAPAN'S RULES FOR PHYSICIANS

The rules for the admission to practice of medicine in Japan are most rigid and are held up to the mark by the government. The requirements are set forth in the laws and the text of the section is as follows:
"No persons other than the graduates of the medical colleges of the Imperial Universities and of the Medical Academies established by the State of the Prefectural authorities, and those who having passed the examination for medical practitioners held by the Department of Home Affairs, have had their names entered in the Register of Medical Practitioners kept in that department and obtained licenses for engaging in medical practice, shall be qualified to be Medical Practitioners in the Empire of Japan."
The candidates for examination are required to be graduates of private medical schools or possessing medical knowledge of a similar grade. The course of instruction which is followed, as well as the subjects on which candidates are examined covers all the subjects which are embraced in the course of the best regulated colleges of the East and in Europe, and as well brings in the study of foreign languages.
The examinations are held twice a year in Tokyo, Sendai and Osaka and once a year in Kumamoto and Nagasaki, and are very thorough. Thus there are examinations in theory and practice and special examinations in dental surgery, all held by selected specialists who make the trials very severe. There are clinical examinations and written papers on various subjects. The preliminary examinations can be had only after one and a half year's study and the same amount must be registered before the final examination is given.
The courses and the examinations in-

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.
Good natured people are often irritable.
If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.
Ever have itching piles?
Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content.
The constant itching sensation.
Hard to bear; harder to get relief.
Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.
Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?
You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.
Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."
Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.
Indicate that the most rigid scrutiny is had over all applicants for the tests and the educational requirements are not more strict than those as to moral qualifications, as in case of the slightest dishonest practice, the applicant is suspended from taking the tests.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record February 16th, 1903:		
First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
M. Kawahoa et al.—Fook Ling	D	
Emma Valpoon and husband—Jas. L. Coke	D	
Keawe Pakona—Jno. Lewis et al.	D	
P. K. Kalohe and wife—Jno. Fernandez	D	
Antone P. Fivella—M. de Amaral	D	
D. Kalahul and wife—Jno. D. Holt, Jr., Tr.	D	
D. K. Brown, by Atty.—W. R. Castle, Tr.	D	
A. Montero and wife—J. P. Martinez	D	
Opunui and wife—P. Kahalelelo	D	
W. S. Maule and wife—C. Brewer & Co.	D	
Geo. D. Gear—Godfrey Brown	D	
Godfrey Brown—M. D. Gear	D	
E. D. Baldwin and wife—E. V. G. Todd	D	
E. D. Baldwin and wife—A. E. W. Todd	D	
Chas. S. Desky and wife—Geo. F. Castle	D	
Chas. S. Desky and wife—Geo. F. Castle	D	
Apele (K) et al.—W. H. Cornwell	D	
Anna A. Widemann—J. M. Dowsett	Tr D	
Anna A. Brune and husband—Jno. M. Dowsett	Tr D	
E. L. Hueter—Jno. M. Dowsett	D	
M. Davis et al., by Mtgee.—Jno. Hind, Tr.	D	
Feb. 9.—Keaka and husband to Chas. A. Brown, D., R. P. 897, Kul. 3,241, L. K., 2 aps., Waipio, Ewa, Oahu; R. P. 7,391, Kul. 2,937, Waipio, Ewa, Oahu. \$70 and \$10 per month annually.		
J. Bna and wife to Territory of Hawaii, D., 12,000 square feet of land, Waikiki Road, Honolulu, Oahu, Consideration \$1.		
R. Victor and wife to S. M. Damon, D., R. P. 350, Kul. 1,484, Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$600.		
M. Kamakulahi and wife to F. A. Schaefer & Co., D., one-half interest in Gr. 2,499, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$250.		
L. B. Evans and husband to E. E. Pond, D., 9,375 square feet of land, lot 55, Anapuni street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration, \$1 and mortgages \$2,500, etc.		
A. A. Montano to Rose C. Davison, D., Gr. 3,484, Manoa Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.		
Rose C. Davison to Mary J. Montano, D., Gr. 3,484, Manoa Road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.		
Feb. 10.—J. M. Kaniaupio to Heela Agricultural Co., Ltd., D., R. P. 1553, Kul. 4,283, 4 Aps. Heela, Koolauoko, Oahu. Consideration \$75 and \$20 per annum.		
F. M. Hustace and wife, by mortgagee and wife, to M. E. Hustace, D., por. Gr. 147, pc land and right of way, Beretania street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$17,000.		
Keolawa and husband to A. J. Kauhahao, one-half interest of R. P. 4,226 Kul. 4,063, Holualoa, North Kona, Hawaii; 10 shares in Hui land of Holualoa 1 and 2, North Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.		

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of cruds and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly soothe itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Syringe for the application of the Resolvent. Sold by all Druggists. Depot: R. T. French & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. No. African Depot: LEBROUX LTD., Cape Town. Forth Co., Ltd., London, U. S. A.

KEEP WARM ON COOL PRIMO IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.
No beer so d in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.
Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.
TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

The schooner Carrier Dove, which came into port in distress last Saturday, went to the dry dock yesterday and will receive a thorough overhauling before going into the water again. In the meantime the sick of her crew are getting better in the hospital.
The Japanese fishermen have at last concluded to comply with the law in the matter of flare lights and the carrying of red and green lanterns with which to indicate the position of their boats to vessels at night. The it of this will be that navigation outside the harbor will be made appreciably safer.
If YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

BLANK BOOKS

We are Manufacturing Blank Books which for price and workmanship are equal to Coast or Eastern Work. Call for Prices. Telephone Main 88. HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.



The book in the upper left hand corner is called an Extra Russia with patent back. It is a substantial binding and the usual style for first class work. The one in the centre shows how the patent back throws the book open flat. The one in the lower right hand corner is called a Full Russia with patent back. It is suitable for those wishing something more stylish than an Extra Russia. We also manufacture any other style desired, such as quarter bound, half bound, three-quarter bound, full bound, etc., on short notice. Every book guaranteed.



ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.
Am. bk. Kailani, Colly, 15 days from San Francisco.
Am. sp. Marion Chilcott, Nelson, 15 days from San Francisco.
Br. schr. Geneva, Jones, 30 days from Vancouver, in distress.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports, at 8 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.
L. I. S. S. Mikahala, Wyman, Hawaii ports.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19.

Ger. sp. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhrman, 130 days from Bremen.
P. M. S. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, at 3:30 p. m.
Br. schr. Geneva, Jones, from sea in distress.
Stmr. Nahu, Thompson from Kauai.
Am. schr. Alice McDonald, Bender, from Newcastle, with coal, 65 days.
Am. bktn. Aurora, Jorgensen, from Newcastle, with coal, 54 days; off port.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Feb. 17.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Schr. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Iwalani, Piltz, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Honuapo and Punaluu, at 3 p. m.
Stmr. Kailani, for Pearl Harbor, at 3 a. m.

Schr. Kaukaeouli, for Kohalaale, at 4 p. m.
Schr. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco, with sugar, at 3 p. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 18.
O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco.

L. I. S. S. Walaleale, Mosher, for Kauai ports.

W. S. S. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

Thursday, Feb. 19.
Stmr. Neeau, Pedersen, for Honokaa and Kukuhaele.

Schr. Eclipsa, Townsend, for Maui and Kona ports.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Paaupaa, Oahu, Kukuhaele, Laupahoehoe and Paaupaa, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Concord, Mana, for Paaupaa, at 5 p. m.

SECOND LEGISLATURE.

(Continued on page 5.)

"I thank the members of the Senate for the high honor they have conferred upon me in electing me their presiding officer," said Senator Crabbe upon taking the chair. "I ask the hearty co-operation and assistance of the members in my duties, and I hope we will be able to finish the session in as short a time as possible."

Senator Dickey suggested that the officers not sworn in at the last session be sworn in at once, and the president then administered the oath to Chaplain Ezerka and Sergeant-at-Arms Thornton. Achi renewed his motion at this point that the rules of the legislature of 1901 be adopted as rules for the present session, until a report is made by the committee on rules. Adopted.

ECONOMIZE ON TIME.

Senator Dickey, after Senator Baldwin had suggested that Interpreter Bush take his place, moved that the Senate lose no more time than necessary in interpreting. "We want to get through as quickly as possible," said Dickey, "and we shouldn't use any more time in interpreting than is absolutely necessary. When the members all understand a thing there is no necessity for time being wasted in interpreting it, and the interpreter generally knows when a member doesn't understand. I move that we go right ahead in the English language and when anyone doesn't understand he should speak right up and then it will be interpreted to him."

This motion was not put to vote, but there was no objection from either side, and it was held that no vote was necessary.

Senator McCandless thereupon offered a resolution fixing the salaries of the Senate officers, as follows:

Secretary, \$10 per diem; Assistant Secretary, \$8; Interpreter, \$8; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$5; Chaplain (for the session), \$150; Messenger, \$3, and Janitor, \$2.

Senator Kalaualani seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted. The resolution already shows the spirit of economy with which the Senators are acting. There is a reduction in the interpreter's salary of from ten dollars to eight dollars per day.

Achi moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate had organized and was ready for business.

Senator C. Brown amended to the effect that the Governor be notified that the Senate had convened and was ready to receive any communications which he had to offer. Achi moved an amendment that a committee be appointed to act with the House in notifying the Governor.

Senator Baldwin stated that it was not known whether the House was ready for business, and suggested that the Senate had to deal only with the Governor.

Achi stated that the law required the action of the legislature and not of the Senate alone, and if the House was not ready to receive the message the Senate also would have to wait.

The chair suggested that Brown's motion was the only one before the house, when Achi announced that his amendment had been accepted.

Baldwin objected to a consideration of the amendment, saying that he favored immediate communication with the Governor, as the House might not be ready for business for two or three days, and the Senate should not have its work blocked. Senator Dickey seconded the original motion of Brown which was carried. The chair appointed Senators Baldwin, C. Brown and Kalaualani to wait upon the Governor, and a recess of five minutes was taken to await the committee's return.

MESSAGE NOT READY.

Senator Baldwin reported for the committee upon reconvening, that the Governor was not at his office, and the message was not quite ready. He stated that Mr. Carter, who represented the Governor in a way, though not officially, had informed the committee that the message would be ready as soon as both houses were ready to receive it. He stated also that the Governor would be down at one o'clock when the message would be ready for delivery.

Isenberg moved an immediate adjournment until ten o'clock this morning which was immediately seconded by Kalaualani.

President Crabbe suggested that there was no necessity for such a long adjournment, as the message would be ready at one o'clock and there was the entire afternoon which could be utilized. Senator Baldwin suggested also that the committee on rules could be appointed and some work accomplished. Isenberg then offered to withdraw his motion, but his second refused and it was carried by a vote of seven to six, Woods and Isenberg voting with the House Rulers.

There was quite an attendance at the opening session, a bevy of Kamehameha school girls being present and who were busily engaged in taking notes of the proceedings.

The Senators were seated: Woods and Parls facing the chair in the first row, and Achi and McCandless directly in their rear. On the right of the chair J. F. Brown, Nakapahu, Kaohi, Kalaualani and Kuluha were seated, while on the left were seated Cecil Brown, Wilcox, Dickey, Baldwin and Isenberg.

HOUSE PARTLY ORGANIZED.

Fred W. Beckley opened the ball by announcing that the hour having come for organization he would nominate James D. Leals of the First District for temporary chairman. W. H. Coney was chosen temporary secretary and W. J. Coney for temporary interpreter. A credentials committee was then appointed consisting of Beckley, Axtell and Knudsen and upon motion of Kalaualani the house took a recess to await report upon the membership of the House.

The credentials committee occupied about fifteen minutes in its work and Chairman Beckley read the list of members as already published. On the motion of Kellinot that the report be accepted Chilingorth said that it might be wise to delay receiving the report as he understood that a protest against the seating of one member was in possession of the chair.

Beckley stated that the only business near was the adoption of the report and he thought there should be action at once and that a Justice of the Supreme Court be asked to immediately swear in the members. As soon as the report was accepted Beckley moved that the same committee wait on a Justice of the court to swear in members and this was agreed to without dissent, and the House went into recess to await the committee.

Chief Justice Frear appeared escorted by the committee and the members and administered each responding with a hearty "I do" at the end.

Kellinot moved that the House proceed to organization but Beckley suggested that the rules of the former house be adopted as the rules of the present house, so that procedure may be regular. This was carried unanimously and Kellinot wanted elections. This too was agreed to and immediately the business was interrupted until Lewis offered a message from the Senate but it was not read, and F. W. Beckley at once and without any speech nominated Jonah Kumale and David Kupheia named F. W. Beckley. The vote was finally counted stood Kuamale 13, Beckley 17.

As Beckley's vote passed fifteen there was applause from the gallery and when the final result came the applause was general. Kumale at once moved that a committee be appointed to escort the speaker to the chair and Messrs. Andrade and Purdy performed this duty. When Mr. Beckley took the seat there was a ripple of applause and he then said:

"I want to thank you for the honor which I have received at your hands. There is much work of importance to be done and I hope we will all work together for the good of the people and the prosperity of the Territory of Hawaii."

Immediately he had concluded on motion of W. W. Harris the House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Marie Hackfeld Arrives.

The big German ship of 1709 tons, commanded by Captain Wuhrman, arrived in port yesterday from Bremen, 130 days out. She brings a general merchandise cargo for Hackfeld & Co., comprising a large amount of cement and fertilizer. The vessel was moored alongside the Hackfeld wharf. Captain Wuhrman reports no casualties on the trip, either in men or rigging, and experienced fairly good weather, except when rounding the Horn, when the ship ran into two or three gales.

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—Paauhau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$46.87; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$23.50; Onomea, \$20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 19.—Paauhau, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$46.87; Honokaa, \$14.50; Makaweli, \$23.50; Onomea, \$21.

The steamer Texan is due today from the Sound.

BY AUTHORITY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LTD., held this date, the following officers and directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year, viz:

L. A. Thurston, President.
W. M. Pomeroy, Vice-President.
A. W. Pearson, Treasurer.
C. S. Crane, Secretary.
Ed Dekum, Auditor.

C. S. CRANE,
Secretary Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, Feb. 13th, 1903 2462

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. M. Monarrat to Bruce Cartwright, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, dated June 5, 1894, recorded Book 147, page 305, now held by Henry Smith, as successor in trust duly qualified, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.
HENRY SMITH, TRUSTEE UNDER THE WILL OF R. W. HOLT,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that land situated at Manienie, District of Hanalei, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, containing an area of thirteen acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1071 issued to Kuana, excepting however that part of the said premises containing an area of 1 37-100 acres, that was heretofore conveyed by said Kuana to one Kahale, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by said Kuana by deed dated Dec. 7, 1889, and recorded in book 122 page 173. 2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Wailua Hotel Company Limited a Hawaiian corporation to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, also a Hawaiian corporation, dated September 14th, 1901 recorded in Liber 227, page 165, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auc-

tion rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1903, at 12 noon of said day. Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1903.
LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day at such auction, unless the amount due on said mortgage, with foreclosure expenses, are paid, are as follows:

A leasehold made by Kepano Mige and Kasemoku to Charles David, dated June 23, 1890, recorded in Liber 206, page 399, duly assigned to said Wailua Hotel Company, Limited, by deed recorded in Liber 240, page 47, the premises included in such lease covers a lot of 47-100 of an acre at Paalaa, Wailua, Oahu, (very near to the O. R. & L. Co.'s station) fully described as Apana 3 of L. C. Award 5903 to Royal Patent 1491, but excepting a strip occupied by the railway. The said lease is for a term of 15 years from date, at a rental of \$120 per annum.

There is standing on said premises a fine, well built two-story building, containing ample room for a small hotel. There are also the necessary outhouses and some furniture, all of which goes with the sale.

The location is unsurpassed. The finest of sea bathing is close at hand. A wonderful view of ocean, mountain and field refreshes the eye, in every direction. Winter or summer, the climate is all that could be desired.

2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed this day Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina (K), late of Wailapa, Koolau, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, deceased intestate, by the Honorable Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, of the said Territory of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons that have any claims against the said Estate to present the same with proper vouchers duly authenticated to the undersigned at Kapa, said Island of Kauai, within six months from date or they will be forever barred as by law. And those who are indebted to the said Estate will please make immediate payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned.

S. KANEWANUI,
Administrator of the Estate of Isaac H. Kahilina, deceased.
Kapa, Kauai, January 23rd, 1903.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.— (\$2.00 Stamps.)
Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 3rd day of November, 1902.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Honolulu, Oahu.)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, February 10, 1903.
2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Virginia Hendrickson vs. Julius Hendrickson.— (\$2.00 Stamps.)
Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Julius Hendrickson, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Virginia Hendrickson, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 12th day of January, 1903.
(Signed) J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Island of Oahu.)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, February 10, 1903.
2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston.— (\$2.00 Stamps.)
Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1903.
GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Honolulu, Oahu.)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, February 10, 1903.
2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Amelia R. Lennon vs. Michael E. Lennon.— (\$2.00 Stamps.)
Term Summons.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Michael E. Lennon, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1903 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amelia R. Lennon, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 8th day of January, 1903.
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii,)
Honolulu, Oahu.)ss.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1903, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, February 10, 1903.
2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in that certain indenture of mortgage dated March 29th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, in Liber 192, pages 87, 88 and 89, from Kim Yoo, Goo Lung, Wong Kang, Chang Kok, Young Yee, Wong Kai, all of Kahana Valley, Koolau, Island of Oahu aforesaid, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company to Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai of said Kahana Valley, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Tai Lee Wai Company, and by said Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai, co-partners doing business as aforesaid duly assigned to Lum Kin, Trustee, of said Kahana, the undersigned, by indenture dated October 12th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, in Liber 193, pages 44 to 450, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Lum Kin, Trustee, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all the right, title and interest of said mortgagors doing business as aforesaid in the property described and referred to in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, aforesaid on Saturday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Mott-Smith & Matthews, rooms No. 606 and No. 607, Stationers' building, Honolulu aforesaid, attorneys for the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu aforesaid, February 18th, 1903.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The property aforesaid, covered by said mortgage consists of all the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagors in and to:

(1) That certain indenture of lease for the term of twelve years from July 1st, 1899, made the 29th day of March, A. D. 1899, between said Tai Lee Wai Company and said Hop Lee Wai Company and in the premises demised thereby situate at said Kahana, consisting of forty acres more or less at the annual rental of Twelve Dollars per acre.

(2) All buildings, fences, improvements and structures on said demised premises.

(3) All horses working animals, swine, poultry, tools, implements, plows, harness, yokes, barrows, all furniture and all personal property of every kind and description owned by said mortgagors and used in connection with said demised premises.

(4) Rice and paddy on said demised premises.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

2463—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13 and 13.

AFTERNOON NEWS BY THE CABLE.

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 19.—Germany has resumed diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Four men were killed and eleven injured today by an explosion of the powder magazine at Fort Lafayette.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 19.—The regency of Crown Prince Gustavus during the illness of King Oscar has given rise to a renewal of the strained relations existing between Sweden and Norway.

PARIS, France, Feb. 19.—A unanimous joint note from European powers has been transmitted to Turkey, demanding that the interests of Christians in the Balkans shall be safeguarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Senator Quay's fight for the Statehood bill has resulted in a movement to make the ratification of the Panama canal treaty depend upon the passage of his omnibus Statehood bill.

LONDON, England Feb. 19.—The British warships stationed in Venezuela waters to protect British shipping interests have refused to recognize President Castro's declaration of a blockade of Venezuelan ports. Castro is endeavoring to prevent the shipment of supplies to rebel forces.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 19.—Twelve high school children were killed and thirty injured here in a collision between a trolley car and an express train. The trolley car was crowded with children on their way to school. By a misunderstanding of signals the train crashed into the trolley car before any of the passengers could clear themselves. The scenes about the wreck were horrible.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The President told party leaders today that unless the Panama canal treaty was ratified before the 4th of March, when this session closes, he will call an extra session of Congress to act upon the treaty. The President is satisfied with the canal treaty and believes the country safe in ratifying the measure that will enable the nation to go ahead with canal construction.

District Attorney Breckons received no word from Washington in yesterday's mail relative to the Tanbara case. An early ruling is expected from President Roosevelt.

Work Rapidly on Andromeda.

Captain Klitgaard of San Francisco, who came here on the Alameda to rig the dismantled Norwegian bark Andromeda, has lost no time in getting to work. Mr. Gillespie accompanied Captain Klitgaard and is actively engaged just now in rigging the shears which will be raised today on the main deck to step the new mainmast. Mr. Gillespie expects the work will be completed within two weeks, and as the boat is at present in ballast, no time will be lost in sailing for San Francisco upon the completion of the work. The mainmast which is to be stepped here is only temporary, and the entire equipment will consist of a jury rig. The heavy wire guys and ratlines are lying on the dock alongside the bark and in readiness to be reeved through the rail blocks.

Geneva Arrives in Distress.

Battered by the gales which have run amuck across the North Pacific and rendered unfit to continue her voyage, the schooner Geneva, of Vancouver, which had sailed for Japan in search of seals, was compelled to put into Honolulu in distress and for repairs. The vessel did not come inside the harbor, but after speaking the pilot her captain landed and reported his arrival to Collector Stackable. During the afternoon the Geneva cruised outside. The Fearless and Waterwitch went out to the vessel and offered to tow her in, but the master refused, saying he would make the repairs at the anchorage. The vessel was out thirty days.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)
The A-H. S. S. Texan is due from Seattle on Thursday.

The schooner Carrier Dove goes on the ways today for repairs.

The barkentine Coronado sailed yesterday for San Francisco. She was towed out of the harbor by the Fearless.

The P. M. S. S. China, from San Francisco, may arrive in Honolulu late on Thursday afternoon. She was scheduled to sail from San Francisco at 1 p. m. Feb. 13.

An examination for warrant machinist in the Navy is being conducted by Lieutenant Rodman of the Iroquois. Fred F. Ingram of the Iroquois and Charles E. Wheeler, a civilian, are taking the examination.

Owing to the inspection of the Caudine by the Federal Inspectors of Boilers and Hulls the vessel was unable to get out on her regular Tuesday run to Kahului, but will leave at the same hour this afternoon.

About 3300 tons of sugar will be in the hold of the American ship Clarence S. Bement when she sails for New York. Stores for the Bement will arrive here in the Sierra on February 25 and as soon as they are aboard the Bement will sail.

Owing to changes being made in the gasoline schooner Eclipse, that vessel did not sail yesterday as usual, but will leave port this afternoon at 5 o'clock on her regular run. A new twenty-seven horse-power gasoline engine has just been installed in the boat.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Pacific Mail steamship China is due from the Coast today.

The Wilder steamer Lehua got away for the run to Molokai yesterday.

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